JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Buwery .- VOL-AC-VENT, &c. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th atrect. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. - A PLASH OF

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-BARRE BLRUE. NEW YORK THEATRE, opposits New York Hotel.-

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. ALF BUNNETT,

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Hooley's MINSTELLS-THE WILD FAWN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, -Crash Exhibi-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, dis Broadway. -

New York, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

THE NEWS.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated ves terday evening, July 28.

Queen Victoria will leave England for Paris and a Continental tour on the 5th of August. The Ameri can naturalization treaty is being universally adopted in Germany. Measures of military repres sion are being directed against the insurrectionary movement in Spain. The Servian assassins were executed. Prince Napoleon returned to Paris, France will place a new loan on the London market. The Goodwood races opened with celat and a good day's sport.

Russia is said to have issued an order prohibiting trade between Bokhara and India.

Five-twenties closed at 72% in London, after the report of variable quotations by the cable in the orning and forenoon. In Frankfort, five-twentles closed at 76%. Paris Bourse weaker. Cotton declined, closing with middling uplands

at 9 %d. Breadstuffs declined. Provisions steady, tending to a decline.

Our special correspondence from Cadiz reports the arrival of the Spanish military revolutionary State prisoners in that city for deportation to exile, besides furnishing a brief outline of the plans of the liberals and drawing attention to the insecurity of Queen Isabella's throne. The mail details of our cable telegrams to the 18th

of July, published to-day, embrace a variety of very lateresting matter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Yesterday the President issued a proclamation de claring the fourteenth amendment to the constitu tion to have been ratified by Georgia. Mr. Seward also issued a manifesto setting forth that the said article had been adopted by the requisite number of States and has now become a part of the funda-

Governor Brownlow sent his message to the extra session of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday morn ing. He complains that the action of the Legislature last winter left him no choice but to disband and pay off the militia. The Governor is of the opinion that ex-rebels should not be enfranchised, and if the power were given him he would hang every one who is a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Trouble is anticipated with the Indians upoh the Flains. All the tribes that had congregated around Fort Larned are reported to have left in very bad humor, refusing to hold any communication with the whites, and it is feared that after placing their women and children in safety they will make hostile demonstrations against the railroad. General Sully is still at Fort Larned, and has ordered the troops in his department to concentrate on the line of the

General Halleck and staff sall to-day from San Francisco for Alaska, for the purpose of inspecting the military posts in that Territory.

The government yesterday consummated the Alaska purchase by signing at the State Department a draft for \$7,200,000 for the payment of the purchase money. The draft was delivered to the Russian As General Butler was passing through Baltimore on Monday evening, en route to Massachusetts, he was arrested upon two suits issued by the Superior Court of Maryland. One was on a suit for false im prisonment, sued out by W. C. Wooley, of Cincinnati, and the other by Kimberly & Brothers, of Baltimore, to recover \$3,000 exacted of them by General Butler

when commanding at Fortress Monroe. A large reduction of clerical force is to be made in the Freedmen's Bureau and other economies inaugurated. It is proposed to withdraw the institution entirely from Maryland, excepting only a small force to carry on the educational interests of the negroes in that section. Nearly all the civil employes of the bureau in Arkansas have also been

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has tele graphed to collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond upon the owners' complying with the requirements of the new Tax bill. All distilleries must be closed until the owners have given new bonds and complied with the other requirements of the new

The Chinese Embassy leave Washington at noon to-day for this city, en route for Auburn, where they will spend several days. They will then start for Niagara Palls, returning to Boston, and on the 19th

of August they will sail for Europe. A railroad bridge of eighty feet span at Slatington. Pa., was carried away by the freshet on Friday night. By ten o'clock on Monday night following a new bridge of one hundred and thirty feet span was

completed and the cars running over it. The Board of Health at its meeting vesterday adopted rules and regulations providing for prompt ection in cases of reported cholera, similar in effect to those in force last year. The Treasurer was instructed to procure the approval of the Governor to the loaning of \$15,000 to be used by the Board in Westchester and Kings counties. A report was pre sented by the Sanitary Superintendent in relation to sprinkling the streets with disinfectants. Dr. Harris' weekly report of vital statistics was presented. which shows that the death rate in this city has fallen off to an extent fully equal to the absence of

the fatal effects of the heat week before last. The suicide mania continues unabated. Yesterday efternoon Catherine Youghan, of 540 Eighteentl street, cut her throat with a razor; and yesterday morning Daniel Miller, of 67 Laurens street, who had been locked up on charge of assault and battery. committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron bar of the ventilator of his cell. Yesterday evening an unknown man at Copey Island blew out his brains

On Monday evening the City Council of Baltimore appropriated \$50,000 to the relief of the sufferers in the city by the late flood, \$150,000 toward repairing streets and bridges and \$20,000 for removing the rubbish. The Board of Trade also adopted measures

On Monday a mortgage was executed by the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the amount of \$7,000,000 to secure the payment of the bonds of the company. This instrument called for a \$7,000

Yesterday at noon the steamship Colorado, from Liverpool, landed at Castle Garden six hundred disciples of Mormondom. In the afternoon the whole crowd was sent on its way rejoicing toward the

Judge Hogeboom has decided to hear an area ment in Chambers, on Saturday next, in the city Hudson, on the bailing of George H. Cole, now edson under indictment for murdering Dr. L. Ha.

The Union Republican General Committee, at a meeting held at headquarters, corner of Broadway | nue,

and Twenty-second street, determined upon holding grand ratification meeting early in September, and communication was entered into with other Grant and Colfax organizations for that purpose.

A grand mass meeting of the Metropolitan Democratic Club was held at its headquarters, 32 East Fourteenth street, last evening. There was a large attendance, and the speeches by Messrs. O'Gorman, Cox and others were listened to with much interest

Officer Scholes, who was wounded while endeavoring to quiet an affray in Spring street, remains in the hospital, and suffers considerable pain from the probing of the wound for the ball, which has not een extracted. Hodnut, who shot officer Scholes, has been committed in default of bail.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn the Steinway-Oakes case was disposed of, Judge Benedict awarding the custody of the children o their mother.

It is proposed to establish a line of steamships between this city and Jacksonville, Fla. Parties here will place upon the line two steamships, to cost not ess than \$200,000 each, if the citizens of Jacksonville will take \$75,000 of the stock.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The steamship General Barnes, Captain Morton, will leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day or Savannah. The stock market was firm, but dull yesterday.

Government securities were firm, but quiet. Gold closed at 144 a 144 5.

General Resecrans for Mexico-Our Relations with the Republic-Strange News of

Junrez and the Pope. The appointment by the President and the prompt confirmation by the Senate of General Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico during the closing hours of the late session of Congress will be something of a pleasant surprise to the country. A patriotic soldier, whose splendid services to the Union cause in the great work of suppressing our late Southern rebellion will never be forgotten while the nation lives, a fine scholar, a man of liberal ideas and a good Catholic, General Rosecrans is the very man as our Minister to Mexico to make the most favorable impression on that government and people in reference to the wishes and purposes of the United States in our future relations with the sister republic. Such an appointment is of itself the most flattering recognition of the government of Juarez, and carries with it the most friendly intimation that as far as possible our government will assist him in the establishment of law and order, industry and prosperity, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. Since the French invasion and the establish

ment of the empire of Maximilian our relations with Mexico have been mainly conducted through Sefior Romero, Minister of the republic at Washington. Since the withdrawal of the French army of occupation and the overthrow of the empire, with the bloody death of Maximilian, the republic has been awaiting at the national capital a duly accredited Minister from Washington. Meantime the representatives in Mexico of all the European governments who had recognized and served under the empire having been dismissed with the restoration of the republic, General Rosecrans will be the first ambassador on the ground from any of the great Powers in the work of reopening commercial relations under the republic. To a question on the subject in the British House of Commons on Monday last Lord Stanley replied that Mexico (the republic) broke off relations with England in consequence of England's recognition of the empire of Maximilian; that if the republic should make overtures for their resumption there would be no difficulty about it; but that dignity and self-respect would not permit England to solicit the renewal of official intercourse between the two countries. And so it is with France, Spain, Belgium and Austria. General Rosecrans, therefore, on his arrival at the Mexican capital will find himself, in reference to the international affairs of Juarez,

Meanwhile our special correspondent at Rome has given us a curious bit of news in relation to Juarez and the Church and Church party. It thus appears that with all his sins and transgressions against the Church and the Church property of Mexico Juarez has found grace with the forgiving Holy Father; that his Holiness, at the request of Juarez, has confirmed the nomination of six bishops made by the latter to sees in Mexico: that the Pope seized the opportunity for a hit at the heretic Prime Minister of Austria, in announcing these appointments to the cardinals in consistory directly after-delivering his allocution against the abolition of the Austrian Concordst, and that such juxtaposition must deeply wound the Austrian imperial family and still further widen the breach between Vienna and Rome. Juarez is said to have written an autograph letter to the Pope, couched in the most penitent style, apologizing for his past acts and promising a splendid future for the Church in Mexico. On this tack, however, Juarez will be apt to fail, as Maximilian failed in betraying the party with which he came into power. It was the liberal party with Juarez. It was the Church party with Maximilian.

The European complications suggested on the Mexican question from these new relations between Juarez and the Holy Father we are strongly tempted to consider. It will suffice for the present that they must widen the breach between the Pope and Austria, and tend to closer relations between Austria, Italy and Germany at large and Russia. We are dealing, however, with the mission of General Rosecrans to Mexico. As a good Catholic he will command the confidence of Juarez, his government and people, all Catholics; but as a good American. General Rosecrans may be useful to Juarez in defining to him the beauty and simplicity of the American system of the complete separation and independence of Church and State. The world is coming to this. England is breaking ground in this direction; Austria, in a few bold strides, has advanced from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century; in Mexico we had supposed the question settled in the removal of the late empire, after a series of bloody struggles running through nearly half a century. If Juarez is now on the back track he will be swept aside. As the best advice we can give him we should advise him on this vital question of Church and State to consult freely with General Rosecrans, if he would learn the secret of the internal strength of the government of the United States and the way to a prosperous prolongation of Mexican independence.

STRAW HATS DECLINING-With the advance of the summer and the rejection of Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal ReveWar Possibilities in Europe.

In another place in this day's HERALD we print a cable despatch to the effect that Spain and Great Britain are in danger of going to war. The war possibilities lie out of the ordinary line. For the last year we have only been able to think of war in Europe as possible on three questions—the German, the Eastern and the Italian. In none of these did we feel warranted to make much of Great Britain. We felt less warranted to make much of Spain and Portugal.

It now appears that Great Britain, Spain and Portugal are the warlike Powers. The Spanish Supreme Court of Justice has just confirmed the decision of the lower court establishing the legality of the seizure of the steamship Tornado, which in the early part of last year very nearly produced a casus belli between Great Britain and Spain. It will be remembered by most of our readers that towards the close of 1866 the ship Tornado, flying British colors, was boarded by Spaniards and carried captive to Cadiz, the ship's crew being rather inhumanly treated. Complaints were immediately made, and early in 1867 a British fleet sailed for Cadiz. As the Spanish government showed itself open to reason and expressed itself desirous only to have the question legally tried-giving proof of its good and honorable intentions by giving up the Victoria, another ship seized in circumstances almost identical with those under which the Tornado was seized-no action was taken by the fleet. Time has rolled on. The Tornado case has been tried by the lower court, then carried to the higher court, the supreme justiciary court of the country, and both courts have justified, as we now learn, the seizure of the Tornado, declaring it to have been legal. In the opinion of the Spanish government the vessel was fitted out and manned in Great Britain for the service of Chile, then at war with Spain. Such is the case with Spain and Great Britain. At the same time we learn that the British gunboat Pandora, of the African squadron, had, in order to put down illicit traffic in human flesh, landed men on the Portuguese coast of Guinea and taken possession of the place. Portugal is now angry with Great Britain for invading her territory; Great Britain is now angry with Spain for refusing her justice; and it remains to be seen whether Great Britain will not soon be at war with the entire Iberian peninsula. The Tornado case will be submitted to the law officers of the English crown; the Guinea case will be submitted to the law officers of the Portuguese crown; the presumption in both cases is not against the probability of war. The complication is peculiar, and we shall await the result with interest. Whatever the result, international law will probably be the gainer.

Central Asia-Russia and Bokhara at Peace

It appears from a despatch from London that a treaty of peace has been signed between Russia and Bokhara. The only thing which is generally interesting in this Central Asiatic war is the fact that Russia is by each successive victory pushing her way nearer and nearer the confines of the British empire in India. It might not have been difficult for Russia permanently to occupy the territory of Bokhara. If she had persisted in this policy the barrier line between her and British India would have been very narrow, and collision would have been a dangerous possibility. As it is, Russia has acted with a caution that says much for her good sense. The boundary line is not narrowed. Russia in the East and England in the East are as far apart as they were before this struggle in Bokhara commenced. Russia, however, has perhaps gained more by the treaty of peace than she appexing Bokhara. The various neighboring tribes may be conciliated and won over as friends. In such a case Russia in the East will have consolidated and balanced her force, and may become more than ever a dangerous enemy to England. We are told, indeed, that there prevails a report to the effect that the Russian Cabinet has already directed a blow against the most vital interest of Great Britain in the East-her commerce in Hindostan-by prohibiting trade between Bokhara and India. Asia just now is coming under strange influences. It seems as if the Western nations, the United States included. were to become not only masters of but rivals on that great Continent. Great Britain, Russia, the United States-these are the Powers which seem destined by the fates to determine and regulate the future of the hordes of Asia. Which of the three Powers shall rule and become dominant is the great question which the next half century has to solve.

The Fenian Picule Near Buffalo. The Fenian picnic near Buffalo, attended on Monday by upwards of twelve thousand sympathizers, was no less mysterious than magnificent. What does it mean? What does it portend? Why this grand gathering of Fenians at Buffalo? The selection of that particular point for the concentration of the Fenian forces, albeit in festive and not in martial array, would indeed seem calculated to aggravate the suspicions of the Canadians, who are confirmed in their opinion that a formidable raid is contemplated by the Fenians. Nor is the selection of a time for these ominous Fenian picnics-on the eve of an exciting Presidential campaign, during which both the democratic party and the republican party may be expected, if not to court, at least not to be indifferent to the Fenian vote-very apt to allay the fears of the Canadians. Happily for the Canadians they may put their trust in Andrew Johnson, inasmuch as he must be counted out of the list of Presidential candidates. He bappens, therefore, to be free to carry out the neutrality laws, independently of all political pressure, and on him rests the main hope of the Canadians that they may still escape a

THE OTHER JEFF DAVIS. - While Jeff Davis, late of the Southern confederacy, is a wanderer on the earth, awaiting his trial for rebellion, General Jeff C. Davis, a fighting Union soldier of the war, is head of the military department of Alaska, an empire larger than that of Austria. Who could have thought it on the evening of the first Bull Run?

A LUCKY SHOT FOR THE PRINCE-That which was aimed at his life in Australia. It has made him a lion in England, second only to Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Fourteenth Amendmous to the Consti tution.

The President yesterday issued his proclamation, in which he declares that a paper has been received at the State Department, "purporting to be a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, ratifying the said proposed amendment (the fourteenth to the constitution of the United States), and also purporting to have passed the two said houses respectively on the 21st of July, 1868, and to have been approved by Rufus B. Bullock, who therein signs himself Governor of Georgia." It will be seen that the President in this proclamation accepts the amendmentas also does the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, in the official paper appended to the proclamation-as an integral part of the constitution, the validity of which can henceforth no more be questioned than can any other article of the fundamental law of the republic. It will also be observed that Mr. Seward, in the enumeration of the States which have formally approved of the amendment, includes Ohio and New Jersey. This will doubtless set at rest the illegality of the subsequent action of the Legislatures of those Commonwealths in reconsidering and withdrawing their original assent to the amendment in question.

An Important Order from the War Department.

With the approval of the President a gen eral order has been promulgated by the Adjutant General, in which, in consequence of compliance with the reconstruction acts of Congress by the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, the military surveillance which has been exercised over them has been withdrawn, and they are now left wholly free to act in their original civil capacities in their relations to their citizens, sister Commonwealths and the general government. The Second and Third Military Districts have, so far as those States are concerned, ceased to exist, and for the future North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ala bama and Florida will constitute one department under Major General Meade. The unreconstructed States, Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, will continue subject to military rule until such times as they are prepared to comply with the laws bearing upon their cases prescribed by Congress. The changes are of a very radical character, but such as will please the citizens of the States of the South now in full communion with Congress. A perusal of the "general order," which adjusts and defines the new department, will satisfy the reader of the importance of the changes made. They also present the statuscivil and military-of the States that in 1860, by acts of secession, attempted to close their relations with the federal government,

Wade Hampton on the Situation. From the sentiments of Wade Hampton, as given in his recent speech at Charleston, it is evident that there is a full and satisfactory sympathy between the best class of Southern men and the Northern democratic leaders, and this points to the possibility that under a democratic administration there might be a return to the real brotherhood of the old Union; that the Union might once more be such a one as would have the heart of the South beating kindly towards it and in unison with the heart of the North-not one regarded with aversion and loathing and likely only to command the loyalty of the niggers and squatters. The perception of this possibility in one part of the speech will make Northern people regret all the other parts of the speech : for these threaten to put further and further could have gained by prosecuting the war and away that triumph of the democracy in which the perfect harmony of the sections may revive. The democracy cannot triumph before the Northern people on the platform of Wade Hampton, which requires practically the undoing of what is already done towards reconstruction: and for this reason Hampton, as well as Toombs and the rest of that sort, is a bad adviser in the present crisis. If there is any sagacity in the democratic management it will shut these men up.

THE REVOLUTION IN JAPAN. - As we have all along said, the revolution in Japan is likely to assume more serious aspects than first reports foreshadowed. The new ideas with which the Tycoon is identified seemed to be snuffed out. The cause of progress, however, is not so easily killed. It now appears that with the advent of the Mikado party to power reactionary influence ruled the situation. The old obnoxious laws against the Christians have been revived: the representatives of the foreign Powers have protested, and the presumption now is that the North will combine under the Tycoon against the South, armed in shoport of the Mikado. Such a combination is already hinted at. If it do take place it is only a question of time which will win. The Tycoon has the sympathy of the nations. His own people sooner or later will follow.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN SHOT. -Officer Scholes, who was severely wounded in the Spring street affray on Monday evening, is the third policeman who has recently become a victim of the assassinating mania which threatens to rage like an epidemic. If no remedy can be devised and successfully applied the terrible mania will soon render the position of a policeman, as a sworn protector of law and order, so perilous that no amount of pay would make it tempting or desirable. Even if it shall be proved that the shooting of officer Scholes was accidental the case will still illustrate the urgent necessity of a more strict enforcement of the law against carrying deadly weapons. This law, it is manifest, is now so frequently violated that the lives of citizens of every class are endangered.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN ALABAMA. -The new Alabama Legislature ventures on delicate ground very early. It has just made a law for the punishment of newspaper editors who publish "slanderous" articles, and as the character of the articles is to be determined by the caprice or prejudice of the functionary before whom complaint is made the law will doubtless prove a convenient tool for crushing out obnoxious newspapers. What a nigger legislator wants is to put any man in prison who calls him Cuffee. As the right kind of judge can readily see that such an epithet casts odium equal to any slander, the law will accomplish its purposes. The party of freedom makes progress.

CITY POLITICS.

Metropolitan Democratic Club-Mass Meeting and Barner Raising Near Union Square. Last evening the above club held a mass meeting and banner raising at its beadquarters, 32 East Four teenth street, near Union square. The banner sus pended across the street is elaborately gotten up. It neasures thirty feet by fifty, of which eight feet are taken up by the oval postrait. The figures of commerce and Agriculture are neatly represented. The banner is painted on both sides. There was a large attendance and much interest appeared to be manifested in the proceedings, which were enlivened at intervals by the performance of a band. C. Wright presided, and having called meeting to order said that one of the rules adopted by this association to mind its own business. It intended to play neither first nor second part to any organization. It pledged

cause triumphed in next November. The speaker then read a lengthened ode eulogistic of the democratic nominees.

Mr. RICHARDO'GORMAN then came forward and addressed the assemblage. He said when brave men came out to battle it was the practice to present them with a banner. It would be the symbol of the nation that presented or the cause they defended, and around that banner, through all the stormy accidents of war, they cling with fondest hopes, because that banner represented true hearts and by it was shed the true blood of those who have left their dear ones at home. (Applause.) The banner that was now unfuried was not the banner of war—not the banner of devastation or destruction. In that banner there was no menace. It was the banner that symbolized reconciliation, peace, love, order and union throughout the land. (Applause.) There had already been enough of war, enough of devastation, enough of ruin and a little too much of the negro in the United States. He claimed to be a philanthropist. He would wish to benefit the condition of the negro, whom he loved; but there were some white men in the United States who had an interest which the Congress of the United States should be bound to recognize. (Applause.) The speaker then proceeded to dilate upon the negro the pemocratic Convention, urging those present to use their most energetic exertions in the coming the Democratic Convention, urging those present to use their most energetic exertions in the coming

ompaign.

Mr. S. S. Cox next came forward and humorousi Mf. S. S. COX Next came forward and minor and addressed those present. He was there, captured be the committee, without the benefit of the habeas copus. He did not intend to make aspecch and woul simply congratulate the Metropolitan Democratic Club, and all the citizens of New York who symptoms and the committee of the committe thized with them, on the magnificent banner, and which bore upon its folds the names of those who would have the destiny of this republic in March

next. (Applause.)
The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs, Warfield, Martin, of Ohio; Dykes, of Florida, and Tomlinson, and then adjourned.

Meeting of the Union Republican General Committee.

The special committee on public meetings met at the headquarters of the General Committee, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, yesterday of Broadway and Twenty-second street, yesterday evening, General Cochrane presiding and Mr. Isaac O. Hunt officiating as secretary. The Chairman having announced the names of the members of the diferent committees appointed, it was decided to hold a grand ratification meeting early in September. General Cochrane was then authorized to put himself in communication with the other Grant and Colfax organizations for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

THE STRIKE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

Work Resumed in the Lehigh Region-Death Throe of the Strikers-Rapid Railroad Bridge Building. WILKESBARRE, July 28, 1868.

At nearly all the collieries recently stopped in this section work was resumed to-day, and in the rest the miners will go to work to-morrow. An effort was made to get up another meeting of strikers—the headstrong, unrepented ones—this afternoon, but there was only a corporal's guard present, so the whole thing fell through. This was

beyond doubt the final death three of the strike movement in this locality.

At Hazelton, in the Lehigh region, all the colleries are in operation except at the Stockton works, and to-morrow the operatives will go to work here.

In Schuyikill county the miners are still lying idle, sent indications will unquestionably go

to work in a few days.
On the Lehigh Valley Railroad the system of pay-On the Lehigh Valley Railroad the system of paying the men by the hour works admirably. The men work just as long as they did before and get precisely the same pay. A sample of rapid railroad repairing or rotten bridge building has just been given on this road. The bridge eighty feet span at Slatington was swept away on Friday night by the freshet. Ry ten o'clock last evening a new bridge, with one hundred and thirty feet span including the ressle work, was built and the trains running over it. While the bridge was building the passengers crossed the river on a pontoon bridge.

YACHT NOTES.

The yacht Sappho has cleared at the Custom House or Cowes, and will start from the wharf of C. & E. Poillon, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, at ten o'clock this morning. A son of one of her owners and the family of Captain Baldwin will go to Europe in her.

are this season cruising in the Sound.

The yachts Sylvie and Minnie, from a cruise to the eastward, arrived here yesterday. The Phantom, like a ghost, stalked into New Lon

don harbor on Monday evening. The Mystic reached the same place yesterday after oon from Newport.

HORSE NOTES.

The arsenic story about Blackbird is all gas. It was more likely Lobelia. The mare by that name has arrived at Saratoga and will be backed heavily to win the hurdle race.

General Woolford, the celebrated racer, has been sold to E. A. Smith for \$5,000. Dr. Underwood says there is not a lame race horse at Saratoga. All the stables are doing well, and the racing will excel any that has previously taken

place.

Mr. Nafis, of Flushing, L. I., showed up a magnificent chestnut mare, by Trustee, the other afternoon on Harlem lane. She is fast.

There are sevenly entries for the Travers stake at Saratogs for the year 1870. This is the largest number ever entered for a stake in this country.

The Renssalaer Park will have two days' racing after the Saratoga meeting. This track is finely laid out. It is only half a mile in length, unfortunately.

Frank Smith has imported a magnificent saddle mare. He calls her Flirt. She was curveting in the Park yesterday afternoon.

mare. He calls her Flitt. She was current in the Park yesterday afternoon.

R. C. Cryer, with his great hurdle mare, Lobelia, arrived sale and sound at Saratoga last week. Eagle, Harry Clay and the other hurdlers will have to mend their ways when going with her. Blackbird sickened

at sight.

Owing to the crowded state of the stables at Saratoga, Mr. Fallon, of St. Louis, had to take his string of horses, including Plantagenet, The Banshee and several others, to a farm in the neighborhood of the course. Mr. F.'s stable is in charge of John Davis, and in fine condition.

and in fine condition.

Betting is even between J. A. Connoily and Fanny
Cheatham for the Saratoga cup if both start.

Peter Trainer has a very pretty blooded mare which
he shows up occasionally between 122th street and
the bridge. She trots fast when called on. She is
worth all he gave for her.

THE INDIANA LYNCH MURDERS.

How the Last Batch of Express Robbers Were Captured. Moore, Sparks and Jerrell, the three express robers who were hung by the vigilance committee

night before last, near Seymour, Ind., were arrested

night before last, near Seymour, Ind., were arrested at Mattoon, Ill., the night previous, it is reported. under the following circumstances:—It seems that they had been hiding in the neighborhood for several days, and were very anxious to communicate with certain of their friends near Seymour. Moore happened to have a sweetheart at the Mattoon Hotel, and last Friday he determined to make her useful as a go-between. He wrote her a note from their den, an obscure drinking saloon on the outskirts of the town, expressing his undiminished love for her, telling of the situation of himself and friends, and urging her to meet him near the saloon that night shortly after dusk. The missive was sent by a circuitous route, but reached her in safety. It so happened, however, that the young lady could not read, and was obliged to get the assistance of a third party. She supposed that the letter was from her father, who lives a few miles from the village, and, feeling assured that there were no important secrets contained in it, called to her side the learning of the hotel keeper to aid her in its perusal. This gentleman saw Moore's signature, and, hastily glancing over the epistle, discovered the location of his rendezvous and knew that he had the three scoundrelis in his power. He told the girt that the letter was from her father and that he simply wanted her to come home in a few days, and then hurried off to the Sheriff of the county, explained the aftair to him and devised a plan for the capture of the fugitives. With half a dozen trusty men they proceeded to the saloon, laid their trap, and when all was in readucing could recover from their surprise, had there nearly local recover from their surprise, had there nearly local recover from their surprise, had there nearly local recover from their surprise, had there here the tered and he was snapped up like wise. The brief tered and he was snapped up like wise. The brief tered and he was snapped up like wise. The brief tered and he was snapped up like wise. The brief tere at Mattoon, Ill., the night previous, it is reported.

SALNGERFEST AT PCUBERFEFSIE

Appearance of the City-The Decorations The Receivion of New York Societies A Grand Parade of the Military, Firemen and German Bociet'es.

For weeks the Germans of this city have been making preparations for the three days' Saengerfest which commences' here last evening. Hundreds of dollars have been a ent for decorations alone, and the scene on Main stated at seven o'clock last night was an interesting one. The singers from abroad were expected here at half-past seven o'clock last evening per steamer Mary Powell. Previous to that hour thaongs of men, women and children flocked to Mata street from the side streets and filled every ava lable standing place.
The corners of the streets were so blockaded with human beings that one was comp elied to take to the middle of the street to get through. The principal decorations were noticeable at Pin e Hall, corner of Main and Washington streets; the Mausion House, corner of Clover and Main streets; Germania Hall and the locality in Main street between Clover and Vassar streets. At Pine Hall the optiside decorations consisted of the flags of Germany and the new Confederation, the coat of arms of the State of New York, lifesize portrains of Haydn, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Schubert, Gluck, Bach, Fr. Abt and Wagner. In front of the building conspiculously displayed is a large trans parency having on it the inscription "Willkommen." Down town at the Mansion House, the headquarters of the New York Maennerchor, another large trans-parency is located. On it are Latin, German, and American inscriptions as follows:—

JUNGE MAENNERCHOR, Ecce quam bonum quamque Jucundum habitare fratres in unum! Over and about the building an entire set of ship's

signals float to the breeze. All the German houses on Main street are fancifully adorned with flags and evergreens, and inscriptions of "Welcome Saenger," "Wilkommen Saenger Bruder," are everywhere to be seen. At seven P. M. the entire Fire Department of this city (consisting of nine companies), the Twenty-first regiment and all the German societies assembled in Market street, and after forming in line proceeded to the river. The steamer Mary Powell had already arrived and the visiting Germans had disembarked. The line was then formed as follows:—

Platoon of Police.

lows:—

Platoon of Police.

Grand Marshal, H. G. Eastman.

Aids—C. B. Brundage, Herman King, Faul Reiohard,
Captain W. R. Woodin and Charles Morris.

Eastman College Band.

Color Bearers.

Twenty-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,
Colonel Jas. Smith, commanding.

Flockton's Cornet Band.

Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

The Fire Department on right and left flank, egand's New York Band, fourteen pieces, bi 'iegand's New York Band, fourteen pieces, bia coats and pants, with white hats. New York Mannerchor, twenty-five men, with

New York Harmonia, forty men, with banner.
ew York Schillerbund, fifty men, carrying a white
and blue silk banner, ornamented with a
picture of Schiller.
Also a red silk banner embroidered. Two large horus, with silver mountings, were carried by the Schillerbund.

by the Schillerbund.
One banner was adorned with a portrait of the Goddess of Music.
Fest Committee.
Invited guests.
Poughkeepsic Turner Society.
Fidelia Society.
Germania

Germania.

The march through the city was a brilliant ovation. Rockets, balls of fire from Roman candles, tar barrels and revolving wheels seethed and burned and clared, with great seethed and burned and control with great seethed.

Rockets, balls of the from Roman candles, tar barrels and revolving wheels seethed and burned and glared with great brilliancy, while thousands of handkerchiefs waved in the air, and shouts and salutations were heard on every side. After marching through several streets the procession entered the Park gate and halted, when the following exercises took place:—The welcome song, composed by Th. Gehrig, and sung by the Poughkeepsic Germania. Welcome address by Mr. C. B. Brundage. Address by George Innes, Mayor of Poughkeepsic. Congratulatory remards by Prof. H. G. Eastman.

The visiting Germans were then escorted to Pine Hall, where a sumptious repast awaited them, and which they eagerly consumed. The refreshments minished, the evening's entertainments were concluded, when Phænix Hose Company No. 1 entertained the New York Mannerchor at their carriage house, City Marshai Bush making the welcome address, which was replied to by C. Schieck, Jr., prest. ent of the Mannerchor. Speeches were also delivered by Captain Wm. R. Woodin, Professor Eastman and others.

This morning all the organizations held a grand

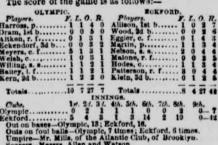
men and others.

This morning all the organizations field a grand rehearsal at Pine Hall. To-night the prize concert comes off at the same piace. The principal prize is a solid silver goblet of elegant workmanship, valued at \$150, presented by the German societies of this city. A special prize singing will also take piace between the Newburg and Poughkeepsle singing societies, the prize consisting of a set of silver piated goblets and waiter. The Rondout Mannerchor orrived here this morning.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Brooklyn.
The Olympic Club defeated the Excelsior Club on

Monday very badly and the latter defeated the Olympic on Monday night very goodly. From the effects of the latter defeat the Philadelphians had not entirely recovered and their efforts yesterday against the Eckfords were poor in the extreme. The Eckfords had not very much to do, as the score wut show; but what they had to do they did pretty well. The score of the game is as follows:—



Empire vs. Engle-Second Nines Another of those enjoyable encounters which the Empire Club can carry out so well came off yesterday and resulted in a well earned victory The fielding was very fair and the batting ily very heavy and pretty safe. The score of he is as follows;—

EMPIRE.

Rase Ball Notes.

Pratt has not left the Atlantics. Why don't that Judiciary Committee meet? Judge Advocate Belton has the complaint in the Athletic-Eckford case, and there is no reason why the matter

should not be decided. Fun at Hoboken to-day in large quantities. The Quill and Scissors and Sock and Buskin places obtained permission from directors Chapman and Henry, of the Atlantic Club, to occupy the Union grounds on the occasion of their late game. Once member of the Atlantic Club, or a person purporting to be a member, went to the ground and wanted to take possession of the field. Mr. Cammeyer, relying on the word of gentlemen in regard to the matter, refused to allow the person to take possession, and from that shabby circumstance arose the question as to where the Atlantics practice. The directors of the club have rerised, over their signatures, the fact that they gave the newspaper nine permission to use the ground, and the miscrable attempt to create ill feeling by using some insignificant member of the club as a tool has succeeded only in reverting to the discreding the parties by whom the attempt was made.

The belaware Club, of Port Levis, is about to apply for admission to the State Association. The Quill and Scissors and Sock and Buskin place

Matches to Come Off.

To-day-Mutual vs. Stympte, of Philadelphia; Union grounds. Olympic Theatre vs. Post Office nine. Oriental vs. Athletic; Greenpoint. Social vs.

Resolute, at Elizabeth; Socials take half-past twelve P. M. train from foot of Liberty street. To-morrow—Atlantics vs. Olympic, of Philadelphias

Union grounds.
Friday—Eckford vs. Active; Union grounds
Saturday—Mohawk vs. Athletic; Capitoline